

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XII.

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WILMINGTON POST

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The subscription price for THE WILMINGTON POST is \$1.00 per year; six months 75 cents.

SHORT AND SWEET.

President Garfield, receiving the Farragut bronze statue in behalf of the Nation, said much in little, and in the best of taste.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE STATUE.

President Garfield said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is the singular province of art to break down the limitations which separate the generations of men from each other, and allow those of past generations to be comrades and associates of those now living. This capital is silently being filled up with the heroes of other times. Men of three wars have taken their places in silent eloquence as the guardians and guides of the Nation they loved so well; and as the years pass on these squares and public places will be rendered more and more populous, more and more eloquent, by the presence of dead heroes of other days. From all quarters of the country, from all generations of its, from all portions of its service, these heroes come, to take their places and stand as permanent guardians of our Nation's glory. To-day we come to hail this hero, who comes from the sea, down from the shores of his flag, wreathed with the smoke of glory and of victory, bringing sixty years of National life and honor, to take his place as an honored compatriot and perpetual guardian of his Nation's glory. In the name of the Nation, I accept this noble statue; and his country will guard it as he guarded his country. [Applause.]

Latest.

The world certainly moves. An assemblage of both parties and races, so big that Tucker Hall couldn't hold them, met together at Raleigh last week. Both parties and both colors addressed the meeting, which was to a man in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, raised money to pay the expenses of an election, and are going to vote on the question of prohibition in a few months.

They have given Gen. Grant a banquet in the City of Mexico.

Mr. Tracy Robinson, a wealthy Colombian merchant, who is not personally interested in the Panama Canal scheme, told a St. Louis reporter the other day that M. de Lesseps bids fair to accomplish his purpose before the world is six years older. Mr. Robinson, who is just from Panama, says that everything is in admirable order, and that the men are only awaiting M. de Lesseps' arrival in June to bend to their task.

Sir Stafford Northcote will be Beaconsfield's successor as the leader of the conservatives in Parliament.

Col. Fred. Grant is leaving Chicago for New York, to assume the presidency of the Texas Western Narrow Gauge Railroad, which is to run from Houston to Presidio del Norte, a distance of 600 miles.

M. C. Butler has made his promised "irrefragable evidence" speech. It flashed in the pan. It turned out to be voice and nothing else. Nothing but empty sound.

FIFTH DISTRICT COLLECTOR-SHIP.

We are reliably informed that both Congressman Hubbs and Thomas N. Cooper, the Chairman of the State Committee, support Hon. Geo. B. Everett for the Collectorship of the Fifth Internal Revenue District, and that he is endorsed by a very large majority of the Republican party of the state. Mr. Everett is a gentleman of high character, and made a canvass equalled by no one in North Carolina, for Garfield and Arthur.

CAPE FEAR LIGHT STATION.

April 29th, 1881.

MR. W. P. CANADAY:

Sir: The report that is constantly going to you about my being a Democrat is false. I will state to you and the public generally that I am a Republican from principle and not for office. Although I am now employed by the government, I have changed my politics before I ever thought of getting the place I now hold. I will further state that I in the future expect to work and vote for the party, whether I hold an office or not.

Respectfully,
JOHN A. NEWTON.

DEMOCRATS AND BONDS.

The Democrats have had so much to say about the Republicans stealing bonds that were issued by the Republican Convention and Legislature of 1868 and 1869, that we publish below the names of the DEMOCRATS and Republicans who received and used said bonds. This will be kept standing for the future in this paper.

The following, who received bonds, were DEMOCRATS:

R. H. Cowan,	\$ 2,000.00
W. J. Hawkins,	3,200.00
R. W. Swenson,	6,666.00
Wm. Johnson,	2,000.00
E. Belo,	1,440.00
P. Mallett,	500.00
J. B. Stubbs,	450.00

Total, \$16,256.00

Those below were Republicans:

Dr. Wm. Sloan,	\$2,000.00
A. J. Jones,	1,500.00

Total, \$3,500.00

For every Dollar received by a Republican, a DEMOCRAT got FIVE.

SMITHVILLE ITEMS.

We are informed that a fellow by the name of Bryant Morse, got drunk on Friday last and went to the residence of Mr. Boyd, Signal Officer at Smithville, and cursed and damned him outrageously, kicked in the front door trying to get into the house for the purpose, as he alleged, of killing Mr. Boyd. We understand that Morse is dangerous when drunk, having shot one or two persons within the past two years. Why the officers of the law do not jail him we are not informed. But there is one thing we do know, Mr. Rufus Galoway, the Postmaster, is a Justice of the Peace, and it is his sworn duty to protect the citizens, and if he cannot do it he should at once resign and allow some one else to perform the duty that he is neglecting. This is not the first case which the Magistrates of Smithville have allowed to go non-suited on account of the personal influence of the defendants. We will thank our Smithville friends to keep us fully posted, so that we can inform the public concerning the matter.

The colored Republicans of New Hanover county are requested to meet at the City Hall on Wednesday evening, May 4th, at 8 o'clock, to select a Delegation to attend the Convention of Colored citizens called to meet in Raleigh on the 17th of May.

Geo. W. PRICE, JR.,
JOS. H. WHITEMAN,
J. D. DRY,
ALFRED ROBINSON,
G. L. MANSON,
G. P. SADOVAR,
EMANUEL NICHOLS,
THOS. C. MILLER,
N. C. SAMPSON,
J. C. HILL.

SMITHVILLE, N. C.,
April 28, 1881.

In pursuance of a Convention to be called at Raleigh on the 17th day of May, 1881, by the leading colored men of North Carolina, the leading colored men of Brunswick county have decided to call a meeting to meet at Town Creek, Tee's store, on the 7th day of May, 1881, for the purpose of electing delegates to the said Convention. A full delegation from each township is requested to be present, as we have other business of importance to transact. Respectfully,

W. H. CRAIG, Chairman.
JOSEPH SPELLS,
FRANK DAVIS,
WHITFIELD GRIFFIN,
ABRAHAM HANKINS, Secretary.

WHITEVILLE, N. C.,
April 27, 1881.

To the colored Republicans of Columbus County:

In response to a call for a State Convention of colored Republicans of North Carolina, to be held on the 17th day of May, 1881, notice is hereby given that there will be a County Convention of the colored Republicans of Columbus county, at Whiteville, N. C., on the 14th day of May, 1881, to elect delegates to said Convention.

The township committees will please take timely notice, and send up full delegations from each township.

OWEN L. W. SMITH,
Chairman Rep. Ex. Committee.

The Greatest Bleeding.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest bleeding ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been cured and cured by it. Will you try it?

If you need to be well advised, write for the Post.

STATE NEWS.

Statesville American.—There was a large attendance at the meeting of the directors of the Virginia Midland Railroad held here to-day. The hotels in Winston and Salem are crowded with delegates and attendants upon the convention. Eleven delegations were present, representing Anderson, Yorkville, Greenville, Unionville, in South Carolina; Statesville, Salisbury, Shelby, Mooreville, in North Carolina, and Danville, Va., besides a large number of gentlemen from other points. Col. Barbour, president and J. A. Cowan, attorney of the Baltimore & O. road, were present. Pursuant to a call for consultation, issued last week and sent to various places in North and South Carolina, south of this point, a meeting was held to consider the matter of the extension of the Virginia Midland Railroad across North Carolina. Delegates were present, as follows, from South Carolina: Statesville was, of course, largely represented in the meeting, which was called to order in Opera Hall about 11 o'clock. Mayor S. A. Sharpe, of Statesville, was called to the chair, and J. P. Caldwell, of the Statesville Landmark, T. Stobo Farrow, of the Spartanburg Herald, Charles R. Jones, of the Charlotte Observer, A. B. Williams, of the Greenville News, and E. B. Murray, of the Anderson Intelligencer were appointed secretaries.

Some of the southern railroad managers, among them Hon. R. R. Bridges, recently met in New York and determined to put in force on May 15th, the old schedule of November 8, 1880, so far as through trains are concerned.

Charlotte Observer.—R. W. Best, Esq., of the Census Bureau at Washington, says that North Carolina is ahead of any other state in the yield of cotton per acre, so says the Raleigh Visitor. Mr. Best is now in this state gathering statistics in regard to the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, etc.

Laurinburg Enterprise.—In conversation with Rev. A. L. Stough, a few days ago, we were astonished at a statement made by him relative to the quantity of milk given by a cow which he owns. Mr. Stough is a resident of Shelby, and pastor of the church at that place, but preaches in this town two Sundays a month. He states that he has a cow which gives ten gallons of milk per day, and that for the first six months after his removal to Shelby the proceeds from the sale of the milk and butter from the cow purchased everything with which his table was supplied, and there were five persons in the family.—They are going to have a town election, and the color of the voters is about equal.

Asheville News.—The proprietors of the hotels and boarding houses are daily receiving letters from persons in the eastern part of this state, as well as from other states, engaging board for the coming season, and the prospect is that Asheville will have a greater crowd than ever during the summer. Everybody is more or less interested and benefited by the summer visitors, and it is of the first importance that the town should be neat and clean, so that persons who may stop here, will be induced to prolong their visit.

Marion Lamp Post.—The pipes for the Vein Mountain Mining Company have been transferred to the property, and will be in place in a few days. Numerous quartzite veins are being cut through every week, and every development sustains the character it has held for years as a mountain of gold.

Fiedmont Press.—During the recent winter and snow storm in Watauga county, while the mail carrier from Boone to Patterson was crossing the Blue Ridge, he and his horse were blown violently against a tree and held there tightly for five minutes or more. He now says that if his Lord will forgive him for that trip he won't take another until the wind ceases to blow.

North Carolinian.—On the night of the 4th inst., the schooner "A. B. Goodman," of Seaford, Del., G. F. Seward, Master, struck on the outer edge of the inner shoal three miles off Cape Hatteras, and soon after filled and sank. They were discovered by keeper B. B. Daily, of Station No. 22, six miles distant, who, with his crew, immediately started in the surf-boat for their rescue. They secured the four men and landed after a hard pull of three hours, about five miles north of their Station, completely exhausted. Taken all together, this is one of the most heroic achievements on our coast—we doubt whether it has been excelled anywhere in the service.

Another was the schooner "Nellie Crowell," bound for Wilmington, stranded off Hatteras. She was discovered by keeper Barnes, of Station No. 23, who at once summoned his crew and, after almost superhuman efforts, succeeded in reaching the vessel and safely landing the crew eight in all.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

The Board of Aldermen meets in regular monthly session to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at the City Hall.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet in regular session to-morrow afternoon.

The Revenue Officer McCullough, was in at Smithville on Friday last on his way to Charleston, S. C.

Baptizing at the foot of Princess street, this forenoon, at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. A. M. Conway.

One of our Black Lads, J. O. Landon, has been indicted, and will be tried by the Criminal Court next week.

Rev. Dr. Xenter, of this city, delivered an address to the Woman's Missionary Society at Fayetteville, N. C., Thursday night.

Rev. Thos. D. Pitts, of St. John's Church, who has been absent on a visit to Florida, has returned and will fill his pulpit to-day.

The steamer Passport is on the Marine Railway, where her hull will be scraped and painted. Her other improvements are nearly complete.

Mr. T. C. Fanning and his patrons held a reception at Rankin Hall on Friday evening for the benefit of St. James' Home, which was well attended.

There is a political Magazine published in this city, called "The North Carolina Medical Journal." Its effervescent editor, in political ethics, is "almost too sweet for anything."

Sweeping Streets.—It is Captain Brook's orders that the street hands shall sweep in front of the dining room of the Purcell House, just at dinner time, to the great annoyance of the guests.

Edward Sanders, colored, escaped from the county House of Correction on Wednesday last, and is still at large. It is thought that Sanders is making his way to South Carolina, where it is said he belongs.

Rev. Dr. Burkhead leaves to-night for Nashville, Tenn., where he is to attend a meeting of the Missionary Board of the Methodist E. Church, South, of which he is a member from the North Carolina Conference.

Henry Neil, colored, was arrested on Friday, for larceny. He is accused of stealing fifty cents in money from O. H. Strodes, who keeps a grog shop at the foot of Mulberry street. Neil gave bond for his appearance at the Criminal Court.

Moses Walker, colored, was robbed a few days ago, and on yesterday he swore out a warrant against Henry McNeill alias Henry Staten. Walker says he got part of the money back from Staten.

Mr. Thos. E. Bond met with quite a severe accident on Thursday. He was stepping from a wharf post to the port of the steamship Gulf Stream, when he slipped, falling with considerable force on the cap of the wharf alongside of the steamship, to which he clung to keep from going into the river.

Henry Taylor, colored, had his right arm badly cut last Tuesday afternoon by a circular saw at the mill of Messrs. E. Kidder & Sons. At the time of the accident Taylor was at the cut-off saw on the slide. His wounds which are severe though not dangerous, were dressed by Dr. E. A. Anderson.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF of the Army, is issued by the Army and Navy Journal, New York, is a very useful document. It contains the names of all the non-commissioned staff so far as they could be classified. Ordnance sergeants, Adjutant General's Department, Substantive, Hospital Department, &c., &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—A Sunday School Convention under the auspices of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention, will be held at Asheville commencing June 23d, and continuing for three days. The Rev. J. B. Taylor, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city has been requested to deliver an address before the Convention.

A special term of the Criminal Court for this county has been ordered by his Honor Judge O. P. Moore to convene on the 9th day of May. The special term is in order to prevent a conflict with the Superior Court, which convenes on the 1st Monday in June. Witnesses recognized for their appearance at the June term of the Criminal Court will have to attend the special term.

Capit. T. J. Southland has received from New York a couple of genuine imported English Southdown rams, which he has sent, for the present, to his farm near this city. The rams are large and fine looking, and are no doubt among the best in the country.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

First.—The alarm of fire last Wednesday evening, about 8 o'clock, was caused by the burning of the roof of the kitchen attached to a small frame house on Fifth, between Nun and Church streets, in the fourth fire district. The fire was discovered burning through the roof of the kitchen and is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. The house for some time past has been unoccupied, but on yesterday a family moved in. It is owned by Mr. Alex. Sholar, who has an insurance on it sufficient to cover the damage.

LARCENY.—Flora Tyler, colored, who washes for Mrs. Marinda Farrow, of this city, robbed that lady on Thursday last of a pocket book containing four or five dollars in money. Part of it was recovered from the woman, and part from Tyler, her husband, who had the purse. He was seen to drop the pocket book, which he alleges his wife gave him to keep for her, in a cart rut, and kick sand over it. The Officer unearthed it, when it was found to contain one dollar. The parties were carried before Justice Mills for trial. Mrs. Farrow identified the pocket book and some of the money. The defendant was committed in default of surety for their appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

DREDGING THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.—Proposals for dredging the Cape Fear river below this city, which have been advertised for by Col. Craighill, Engineer in charge, were opened in his office in Baltimore on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, as per advertisement. The following are the bids received, with the names and residence of the parties, and price per cubic yard:

National Dredging Company, Washington, D. C.,	27 1/2 cents.
Geo. C. Forbes & Co., Baltimore, Md.,	26 cents.
Morris & Cummings' Dredging Company, New York City,	32 cents.
G. H. Ferris & Co., Baltimore, Md.,	14 1/2 cents.

We have not learned whether the contract has been awarded as yet.

CONCERNING POSTAL CARDS.—The Postoffice Department has issued the following order: "On and after June 1, 1881, no printing or writing will be permitted upon the address side of postal cards except that imprinted there at the manufactory, and such as may be necessary for the proper direction of the same. All postal cards bearing any other writing or printing upon the address side are declared unmailable and must be returned to the sender by the Postmaster at the office where they may be mailed. Such cards may be treated as 'spoiled' and redeemed by any Postmaster upon application of the holder, as prescribed in section 171, postal laws and regulations, 1879. Future supplies of postal cards will be printed on the address side with the words 'nothing but the address can be placed on this side.'"

OLD-FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.—The Sixty-Second Anniversary of the Institution of Odd-Fellowship in America was celebrated last evening at Odd-Fellows' Hall by Cape Fear and Orion Lodges, P. G. W. J. H. Bellamy, acting as Noble Grand.

After the ritualistic ceremonies had been appropriately observed, the acting Noble Grand in a short address introduced G. R. Chas. M. Busbee, of Raleigh. Mr. Busbee's address was on Odd-Fellowship and was both instructive and interesting. His audience was pleasantly entertained for an hour and was charmed with his abilities as a lecturer. P. G. M. W. L. Smith, on behalf of the Lodges tendered their thanks to Mr. Busbee, and introduced P. G. F. H. Sleeper of Indiana, who spoke for a few minutes in a very happy and pleasing style.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health of New Hanover county met in special session last Wednesday night to consider the propriety of the Water Works company excavating streets for the purpose of laying water pipes at this season of the year.

Col. W. L. Smith, chairman, and Mayor of the city, Horace Bagg, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners; and Doctors Wm. Geo. Thomas, Geo. G. Thomas, D. M. Baile, W. W. Lane, Ed. def. King, Thos. F. Wood, W. J. H. Bellamy, E. A. Anderson and F. W. Potter were present.

It was resolved, as the opinion of the Board, that the excavation of the streets for the laying of pipes for water works be permitted to progress until the 15th of May; provided, that if during the progress of the work with the time named, in the interest of the Superintendent of Health, it be dangerous to the public health, he shall require the work to cease.

The matter of the water supply adopted by the Water Works Company

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Proposals for Furnishing Rations and Ship Chandlery for Revenue Vessels.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 29, 1881.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday May 1, 1881, for supplying rations for the use of the crews and vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in Wilmington, N. C., for the term of six months, commencing June 1st, 1881, and for which no furnished on application at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects in them for the interest of the Government as may seem proper.
W. E. CANADAY,
Collector.

may 1-3
THIS is to give notice that on the 6th day of May, 1881, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District of North Carolina against the estate of William C. Farrow, of Fayetteville, in the county of Cumberland, in said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more disinterested persons, to be held a court of bankruptcy, to be held on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fayetteville, N. C., before Wm. A. Guthrie, Esq., Registrar in Bankruptcy of said District.

may 1-2
U. S. Marshall.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT of New Hanover County, in a cause therein pending, where Thomas Nichols, Allen Jackson, and George Jackson, by their next friends, Nicholas, are Plaintiffs, and Phillis Nichols is Defendant; the undersigned, Commissioner for that purpose duly appointed by said Court, will expose to sale by public auction, for CASH, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1881, at 12 M., the land and premises in said decree ordered to be sold, which are situated in the city of Wilmington, and are described as follows, to wit: Beginning eighty feet from the N. W. intersection of Hanover and Third Streets, thence along Hanover Street westwardly sixty feet, thence northwardly and westerly to a twenty foot Avenue, thence along said Avenue easterly, parallel with Hanover Street forty (40) feet, thence southwardly parallel with Third Street one hundred and fifty-five feet, to the beginning.

J. E. SAMPSON,
Commissioner.

THE SCHOFULA AND CANCER REMEDY.

Will be sent to any part of the country, by forwarding \$3.50 to Prof. Wm. H. Schofula, corner Front and Mulberry streets, Wilmington, N. C. I refer to the following testimonials:

Dawson's Landing, Bladen County, N. C., Jan. 7, 1881.
I had been suffering with Dyspepsia and Kidney disease for the last 30 years, and it seemed impossible for me to get cured, but I tried a bottle of Prof. Wm. H. Schofula's Liniment and Tree of Life, and it cured me entirely, and I feel it my duty to let you know it most highly for those complaints.

DAVID FARMER.

Wilmington, N. C., March 4, 1881.
Prof. Moore—Dear Sir: The best of health I have enjoyed for the last 30 years, and I am now a healthy man, and I feel it my duty to let you know it most highly for those complaints.

MARY K. WHITE.

Witness: SALLY HENDERSON,
PETER WHITE.

Cure of an ulcerated sore foot of seven years standing.
Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1881.
Prof. Moore—Dear Sir: My health for several years was miserable, caused by an ulcerated sore foot. I was advised to try your Tree of Life, and after taking six bottles of your Tree of Life, and five of your Liniment, and using five boxes of your Tree of Life, I feel it my duty to let you know it most highly for those complaints.

MRS. MARY STEWART.

Witness: T. C. MILLER,
Deputy Sheriff New Hanover co.

Cure of a bad case of Scrophulous on the face.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 26, 1881.
Prof. Moore—Dear Sir: I think I can truly say you and my fellow-creatures who are suffering, to make known the great relief your medicine has done for me. I feel it my duty to let you know it most highly for those complaints.

JOHN C. DAVIS.

I was troubled with a Pimple for a year or more, and nothing but your Tree of Life, and five of your Liniment, and using five boxes of your Tree of Life, I feel it my duty to let you know it most highly for those complaints.

JOHN A. NEWTON.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1881.
I had been suffering with headaches and a bad case of Scrophulous on the face, and I feel it my duty to let you know it most highly for those complaints.

JOHN A. NEWTON.

I feel it my duty to let you know it most highly for those complaints.

JOHN A. NEWTON.

JOHN A. NEWTON.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1881.

Hon. D. L. Russell has favored us with public documents.

Sensors Ransom and Vance will please accept our thanks for documents sent by mail.

Judge R. P. Buxton has been in Washington for some time, looking after his interests.

North Carolinians are as thick in Washington as crows in a rice-field—all seeking office.

Secretary of State Blaine, Gov. A. B. Cornell, Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell and Gov. Washburn of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue.

If the founder of the New York Times were to rise from the tomb and discover that his great journal had become a mere filter for the malignant slanders, of sharpers, swindlers and thieves, he would, in the anguish of his soul, wish that he had been hung half a century before he was born.

The Duke of Sutherland and party, consisting of eight or ten Englishmen of note, are in New York and are to make a tour of the country, as far as San Francisco. The Duke is one of the richest men in the world, owning 1,100,000 acres of land in Scotland, and more than that in England, from which he derives an immense revenue.

Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina has fairly earned the title of "Irrefragable Proof" Butler. Every time he has been charged with committing any offense against morals he professes to have a whole bag full of "irrefragable proof" on hand. When he was accused of complicity with the Hamburg massacre, he denounced it as an infernal, baseless and irrefragable lie. We believe he actually said damned lie. He has, all during this debate, so disgraceful so far as the Bourbons are concerned, kept crying out and proclaiming that he had this inevitable, "irrefragable proof" of the existence of a corrupt bargain with Mahone. When the door is open, the opportunity on hand, he is never on hand, but has failed ignominiously every time.

We publish the communication relative to the Tilton School, which appears in another column, with great pleasure. Miss Amy M. Bradley has placed this city under obligations to her and those for whom she has acted, which can never be repaid. The article is the jottings of some cultivated Boston gentleman, who, occurring here on business or leisurely travel, took occasion in seeing the town, to visit the Tilton School and find out something of its history, and write it home to that pattern of an evening newspaper, the Boston Transcript. Though not making it a business, particularly, there was a sincerity and discretion in his pen, which caused him to render something like that justice to Miss Bradley who conceived the plan and the generous donors who furnished the means for the beneficence. We ask a careful reading of the article entitled "A few years work; Miss Bradley's Wilmington School."

John W. Shackelford, who claims to be the member of Congress from the Third District, was in the city on Thursday last, stopping at the Purcell House. If Shackelford did not have the brass of a minstrel performer he would not show himself among gentlemen. A man who was elected by fraud of his own planning is only equalled by the meanest in the land. He planned the fraud which was practiced in this city, by means of which 1,000 colored men and Republicans were prevented from voting. He planned the fraudulent tickets, issued in the county of Pender by one Bruce Williams. He planned the throwing out of 62 votes in the county of Onslow. He planned the fraud committed in the county of Moore, by which Mr. Canaday lost 134 votes, and he planned the fraud committed in the county of Cumberland, which cheated his competitor out of about 85 votes. In all, making sufficient fraud to get the certificate of election for himself. Now this is the man who is traveling around the country and associating himself with gentlemen, instead of being in the penitentiary among far better men than he is.

Zebulon B. Vance under date of January 16, 1881, writes a letter as full of misrepresentations as an egg is of meat. He makes and puts about the oppressions and losses of "our people" under Republican rule. He says in the most delirious tone that in 1884 there is to be an entire turn-about, the south shall be all given over to reconciliation and reconciliation—and peace—and no more bloody shirt, but that entire pacification which will be brought about by an old-fashioned Democratic election to the Presidency of some such patriot as Vallandigham or other member of the "Sons of Liberty" or the "Order of the Star." He counts the idea of repentant rebels, that the south will not again be "all

treated, and continue to be treated, rebels unrepentant, because we vote the Democratic ticket." His idea of the Democratic situation in 1884, is summed up in the following language which he ejaculated near the close of this patriotic epistle: "The error of the northern people in the treatment of the south that deserved most serious attention was in the selection of the agents of restoration. The idea prevailed that those who had been most faithful and zealous in the Confederacy were utterly unworthy of trust, while those who dodged and played fast and loose with both sides, or who were loud in repentance and most abject in abasement after the war were necessarily most loyal, and were the fit material for the formation of a Union party in the south." Thirty-five thousand white Republicans in North Carolina don't hold the opinion as Vance.

KINDLING A FIRE THAT WE CANNOT PUT OUT.

A question which carries on its very face right and equity, and the further you probe into it, the more you are satisfied of the justice of the cause you are advocating, should never be abandoned. When we took up the cause of the colored citizen in the matter of a just and equitable division of the party patronage we expected opposition from many of the white Republicans. Therefore we have not been disappointed with their action. But we hope when they consider the matter well, take up both sides of the question and digest it properly, they will decide that we are right. In fact, we feel very certain that they will do so, from the victory that we have already won, for we have received letters from several of the leaders in the state indorsing our course in this matter.

But one gentleman says, and he thinks from his standing in the party, his word should be law, that our "course in indorsing colored men for office has got to be stopped." And now another says, "Canaday, you are kindling a fire among the negroes that you will not be able to put out." Our answer to that is, it is a fire that we do not wish to put out; we intend to continue adding fuel of the most durable kind to keep up the flames, until justice is done the long oppressed colored people of this country. We have kindled the fire of equity to all—justice to the lowest, and a fire that should burn out of existence those who have only belonged to the Republican party for office. And it is a fire that will make those who are Republicans from principle shine as the purest gem.

We have shown that of the one hundred and thirty thousand Republicans in the state, ninety-six thousand five hundred are colored. We estimated in an article in our issue of the 17th instant, that there were 350 office-holders in the state drawing upwards of \$800 per annum and not one in twenty of the number were colored. Since making that statement we have examined the "Blue Book" carefully and find from the official records that there are 463 men in North Carolina holding federal offices, drawing upwards of \$800 per annum, and of that number 445 are white men and 18 colored. And that the white officials draw four hundred and seventy-four thousand and forty-five (\$474,045) dollars, while the colored men only draw eighteen thousand eight hundred and ninety (\$18,890) dollars, or in other words, the colored citizens are receiving about one dollar out of every twenty-six that is paid to the United States officials, in this state. We do not think it is necessary to make further argument to a fair minded white man to convince him of the injustice being done the colored citizens of the "tar heel" state. And we are confident that every true white Republican will join us in our effort to show our colored brethren of the sincerity of our pledges to them by giving to those who are fully qualified, some of the most important positions, as well as an equal portion of the subordinate places.

We publish in another column a call for a state convention of the colored people, to be held at Raleigh on the 17th of May, 1881. We understand from the wording of this call that they propose to consider questions touching their own moral, political and religious welfare—but more particularly their political rights. We approve of the plan. We think it is the only way they can properly put their grievances before the public, which is at last the court of final resort, at whose hands we all have to appeal. We have no doubt but what they will take up these questions concerning themselves, and consider them in a creditable manner, and so place their case before the bar of justice, that victory will at last crown their efforts.

Then Senator Brown of Georgia rose to tell of his party's terrible loss. And he lifted aloft his martial nose. And closed at his desk resounding blows. "The ballot-box in the south is free. But how in the north?" demanded he. "Democracy there, it is and to note. Are barred of their sacred right to vote. Half a million are counted out!" [With a resounding shout.] "And that's what I'm complaining about."

And Senator Brown of Georgia.

SLAVERY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir: I notice in this morning's Tribune a short paragraph from Jefferson Davis's book, stating that at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution African servitude existed in all the states, unless with the single exception of Massachusetts, in which it had perhaps very recently ceased to exist. I think slavery never existed in New Hampshire.

New York, April 12, 1881.

[When the first United States census was taken, in 1790, Massachusetts was the only state in which there were no slaves. In Vermont there were seventeen and in New Hampshire 158 slaves. When the second census was taken, ten years afterward, slavery had ceased in Vermont, but there were still eight slaves left in New Hampshire.—Ed.] The Constitutions of New Hampshire adopted, were first, in January 6, 1776; second, amended in 1783; third, amended February 13, 1785; fourth, amended September 16, 1852; fifth, in November 1880. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1776, slavery was practically abolished, simply by inserting no provision to perpetuate it, and allowing it to be extinguished, as the living slaves died. The states of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut, in their first Constitutions fixed a declaration of equal rights, which practically abolished slavery. Rhode Island lived under the Colonial Charter of Charles II, of July 8, 1662, until 1842. But all these Colonies had got rid of slavery at the earliest possible period.

It is worthy of remark that Thomas Jefferson, as he says himself, made an effort for the emancipation of slaves as early as 1769, and that his efforts were from that time constant.

CASTOR AND POLLUX.

Mr. Brown of Georgia, Democratic leader of the Senate and the illustrious biographer of the same, encountered a set-back, a discomfiture and a *monstrum horrendum* at the hands of the whistler Burns and the chivalric Hawley, the other day. Burns read at Brown, what nettled the Democrats greatly, *The Louisville Courier-Journal*, and afflicted them with Democratic criticisms. Senator Hawley created indescribable merriment by describing Brown's reception in the Republican National Convention of 1868 and reading some crushing extracts from Brown's speech on that celebrated occasion. It seems that on that occasion Brown "shook the bloody shirt" with as much effusiveness, and ranted, and taunted Democrats as unlimitedly as the most four-mouthed Republicans. It seems that Watson, of the *Courier-Journal*, had exhorted Brown's pranks in that dissolute Republican conclave and spread it out to this modern public in characters so hideous and odious that the best and nearest and dearest of Brown's present friends did not know him.

Senator Hawley not only quoted Watson, of the *Courier-Journal*, at Brown, but he trotted into his service that voluble colleague of his, Ben Hill. He seized upon Hill upon one of those unfortunate occasions when he was making free with a crowd of Republicans at Atlanta. To these Republicans the prolific Hill said, "they sent down with an army of bayonets to make war upon an unarmed people. They bought up the men you have honored to cooperate in the foul work." [At this the crowd of Bourbons began cries of, Joe Brown.] "I did not call that name. It should not be mentioned in decent company."

In 1868, as Senator Hawley continued, Mr. Hill said that Mr. Brown had been "bought," and that he was "unfit to be mentioned in 'decent company' because he acted with the Republicans." In 1881 Mr. Hill and Mr. Brown cordially join each other in declaring that General Mahone has been "bought" because he acts with the Republicans.

Further sayings of Brown:

He denied that he had ever professed since 1873 to be anything except a "National Democrat," or that he had ever given anybody any reason to think that he was anything else. He complained that the administrations of General Grant and President Hayes had not done right by the Republicans of Georgia in the way of "patronage," and consequently the party had been weakened. It would appear that, if President Garfield desires Mr. Brown's approval, he must dismiss all federal office-holders in Georgia who are Democrats and appoint Republicans to the vacancies. It is even possible that, if this should be done, and the Republicans should recover control of Georgia, Mr. Brown might again think as he did from 1867 to 1872, the Republican principles would agree with him better than Democratic principles. In other words, he virtually confessed that political patronage is a most powerful factor in his political philosophy.

John A. Chandler, a nephew of the late Senator Chandler, of Michigan, killed Theo. Cunningham, his brother-in-law, Saturday, at San Francisco. It appears that Chandler's wife's relatives were in the habit of "opening" of him, and sometimes in a dishonest way. Cunningham was compelled to order out of his house some time ago, and the latter revenged himself by poisoning the mind of Chandler's wife, who began proceedings for a divorce. The two men met in court Saturday, and Chandler accused Cunningham of being the cause of his difficulty with his wife. Hand words followed, and Cunningham drew a revolver. The first shot struck Chandler in the arm, and he then drawing a revolver put a bullet through Cunningham's brain.—*Star-Evening.*

WHO IS TO BLAME?

A well known colored citizen died on Monday night last under very distressing circumstances. We give the news precisely as it was given us by a reliable person. Lewis Bryant says he found John H. Wright, on Sunday last, lying in a house on the bare floor very sick with no one to look after him. He at once went after Dr. Walker, the Health Officer, who has charge of the city's sick, or the charity patients of the city and county, and requested his immediate attendance. The Doctor said it was of no use, for he had called on Wright some days previous and found him very sick, prescribed for him, and when he called again he had not taken the medicine. He desired Wright to go to the poor house, but Wright did not want to go, so he, (Walker) did not call any more, but Bryant's request he went with him and prescribed a milk punch, and on Monday night Wright died.

Bryant says Dr. Walker told him that Wright died for want of attention, or from neglect. Now, if this is so, we ask in all candor, who is to blame? We understand the City Physician, or Health Officer, is paid to look after these very kind of cases. If Wright was a charity case, which appears from Bryant's statement to be a fact, then was it not Dr. Walker's business to have him properly cared for? If it was his duty, and Wright died for want of attention, then Dr. Walker, as a public official, has neglected his duty and should at once be called out for an explanation. We will await further remarks until we hear from Dr. Walker.

THE STATE TO FARRAGUT.

The bronze statue to Admiral Farragut, now erected and on Monday unveiled on Farragut Square in the Capital City of the nation, commemorates the memory of the most eminent American Naval Chief who ever trod the quarter-deck. This monument to naval glory is the work of Mrs. Annie Ream Hoxie, has been executed by order of Congress, is standing and of heroic size, with one foot upon a cable block, while the regal visage looks out upon that of Washington, Jackson, Winfield Scott, McPherson, Rawlins, Thomas and others.

The vast gathering of the veterans of the Navy and Army was presided over by Secretary Hunt of the Navy, who received the statue in a stately speech, and there were present the President of the United States and wife, and most of the high officials of all grades in the service of the Republic, and resident at the Capital. The services were opened by prayer, and then followed by Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee, and Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana, two grand orations, filled with glorious reminiscences of modern as well as more ancient times.

After the ceremonies of dedication, the procession marched by the White House, where they were reviewed by the President and his distinguished guests.

A among those ladies who graced the occasion, were Mrs. Farragut, the widow of the great Admiral, who was the guest of the President, Mrs. Dalgren, Mrs. Hoxie, the artist who produced the statue, and the ladies of the Senate, Cabinet Ministers, Diplomatic Corps, and Army and Navy, and all branches of the Service. Among the persons of note present at the unveiling of the statue were Mr. Loyall Farragut, of New York city, and wife, Admiral D. D. Porter, Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, Rear Admirals John Rodgers, J. L. Worden, C. R. Rogers, T. H. Patterson, E. T. Nichols, R. H. Wyman, G. B. Balch and D. McN. Fairfax, of the active list, and Rear Admirals S. M. Powell, T. O. Selfridge, W. Radford, T. Turner, C. H. Poor, S. P. Lee, Melancthon Smith, C. S. Bagg, T. A. Jenkins, F. S. Sigsbee, G. H. Bassett, J. H. Sigsbee, W. E. Leroy, R. M. Stembel, J. R. M. Mallory and Edward Middleton, of the retired list.

David Glasgow Farragut, was born near the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, on July 5th, 1801. He was of Spanish blood, his father having been born in the Island of Minorca, and fought in our Army in the war of 1812. His first expedition of a striking character during the late war was that of New Orleans, but he had been in the Navy Service from a very early age to the breaking out of the war, which found him with the rank of Captain in the Navy. He offered his services to the United States. His victory there was one of the most important of the war. He was promoted to the rank of rear Admiral in July 1862, and his next brilliant success was at Vicksburg in co-operating with Gen. Grant. His triumph was Mobile. He was co-operating with the land forces. The entrance to Mobile Bay was defended by Ft. Morgan and Ft. Gaines and three gunboats. The Admiral landed himself near the point of his flagship, the Hartford, and then, in the language of *Vermont*, one of the Secret Navy documents on record. All the Monitor and gunboats were sent down on the shore and the Monitor, and the never fired a gun after the loss of the Hartford struck her. He was promoted to the full rank of Admiral July 25th, 1869, and then held the highest rank ever held in our Navy. He died at Portland, Maine, in August 1880.

A Georgia colored debating society was lately discussing "Which is the best for the laboring man, to work for wages or part of the crop?" An old "uncle" spoke the sense of the meeting when he said: "Bos was de best, de day could only be bring together somewhere."

A FEW YEARS' WORK.

MISS BRADLEY'S WILMINGTON SCHOOL.

(Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.)

Wilmington has taken on new life since the days when prisoners of war were marched through on their way to Salisbury. The spirit of enterprise seen on their docks, the Union Jack, tri-color and stars and stripes, acolyte flying from the ships in the harbor, the cotton, turpentine, rosin and lumber now loading for shipment abroad, all indicate the new activity of business and production.

The Wilmington & Weldon, and the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta roads centering here, and the enormous traffic, both passenger and freight, passing through on over-loaded trains moving north and south show the enterprise, spirit and pluck of the people who are carrying their share of the general prosperity.

The chief beauty of Wilmington is its live oaks, magnolia trees, vines of jessamine, and its holly and evergreen hedges, which give a summer foliage in the midst of the desolation of winter. With the mild temperatures, the sunny skies and the fleecy clouds, one is half tempted to believe that he is in the midst of the springtime and the beauty of May, instead of the depths of January.

The most notable institution in the city is the Tilton School, endowed by a Boston lady, and created through many years of labor by Miss Amy Bradley, whose work has been an incalculable blessing to the community. Few persons can estimate its benefits. It began on a humble scale among the very poor whites. From house to house she went through the sand lots in the outskirts of the city, and gathered the children in, all grades of ignorance together, and it was dense enough when she began. The school grew into a building. It was enlarged. Then this was outgrown, and another was secured, when both became inadequate to the need. Yet so perfect had been the training, so thorough the discipline, and so important to the interests of the community that they should be maintained, that the people themselves adopted both schools, and the county provides for them. This, in brief, is the history of the beginning of the free schools of Wilmington, in which rich and poor receive together the best that the most skilled teachers can impart.

Even these schools did not answer the demand, and the need of another larger institution became apparent. At this point, by the munificent spirit of one whose hand when put to the plough never turns back a single furrow, a plot of land was secured and a noble school building was erected, which might be a model for our Boston committee when they wish to secure the greatest quantity of light, air and sunshine with the least expenditure of money. It is astonishing what \$30,000 has done here in the equipment and furnishing of this great building. One cannot help thinking of our Boston school palaces, and of the hundreds of thousands of dollars of useless expenditure.

Here is a building in which 250 children are delightfully classified and taught, under no machine system, with ample school and recitation rooms, and with a hall above in which 600 may be comfortably seated. Here are children of all grades and ages, from the youngest passing through the kindergarten stage, to the old preparing for the Technological Institute, or for Harvard. The quality of the instruction is of the highest. I sat for hours in the various rooms, and in all the recitations, from those in chemistry, geometry, and Latin, down to the spelling, grammar, geography and arithmetic, the hand of a master is seen in each department. To see a young man go to the board and take up the mathematics of chemistry and state the division of atoms, and explain it understandingly in his own language, taking salts, acids and alkalis, and expressing their formulas, was certainly surprising when it is considered that the whole training which has made this possible has been given to children many of whom could not read or write when they came under the influence of this school.

The patience, dignity, self-command and gentleness of these teachers, and all, accounts for a discipline which is a look only enforces, and shows the new grade of power wielded here by this devoted band of men and women, too—one would have to go far to find brighter faces, quicker apprehension, or greater loyalty to their school than is stamped upon every young countenance. The *esprit de corps* is wonderful and illustrates the work that has been done and is doing in the uplifting of a whole people. Here are five hundred children who, but for these schools of Miss Bradley, would have passed into manhood and womanhood either with the most inferior training or in the densest ignorance. Fifteen hundred children, at least, have passed under her influence. In fourteen years they have been graduated into all sorts of employment, and are coming forward now heads of families and active business men. A large proportion of the teachers are from Wilmington and are graduates of the schools. The motto graven on the foundation-stone is, "This school is the foe of ignorance and superstition." It has had mountains of it to fight in these years. How much of it has been overcome let the increased intelligence, the better spirit of its people testify. I believe no nobler work has been done in the southern states than has been accomplished by Miss Bradley and her noble teachers.

The school stands not only for loyalty, but for Christianity in its best interpretation. And whether the religious aspirations and religious feelings in the "upper room" as it is called, where are gathered together on Sunday a Christian Union of people whose only creed is the Sermon on the Mount, or whether the intellect is trained in the rooms below it is all of one purpose to enlarge the body, mind and soul together, and to make of them a perfect whole.

W. H. R.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 20, 1881.

A Georgia colored debating society was lately discussing "Which is the best for the laboring man, to work for wages or part of the crop?" An old "uncle" spoke the sense of the meeting when he said: "Bos was de best, de day could only be bring together somewhere."

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

The capital of the South on which I came down the river in the Red River business, some years ago, was the Mississippi further up. He told me that for a few years after the war the negroes were entirely unsettled, and were, most of them, constantly going from place to place with a vague notion that something wonderful was going to be done for them. "They thought life was going to be just a big circus." Many of them were powerfully influenced by superstition. Their preachers were every now and then receiving revelations, and the older negroes, the religious ones, continually saw signs "in the heavens and the earth." Many thought "de judgment day was a-comin'." Others held that the black people were to have this country "hah de law," and believed that the white people would have to work for them.

THE COTTON CROP.

"I reckon you're buyin' cotton, but what's comin' in now ain't good for much." "No, I don't want any of this," I replied. "I am looking out about the prospects and arrangements for the next crop." "Ain't it rather soon for that?" he asked. "Oh, no," said I, "we want to know, at the mills and in the cities, just as soon as possible whether there'll be more planted this year than last, and whether the planters are working as many hands this year as last." "Well, what's the prospect?" he inquired. "The planters say every-where there will be more cotton planted than ever before, and more corn too; and they think the prospect in regard to labor is encouraging."

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

"Ever been north?" I asked my Red River captain one day at dinner. He replied that he had been to New York and Philadelphia, and added, "I reckon if northern people would come down here they'd make a heap o' difference with this country, if they didn't git to be as easy-goin' as an alligator as we are. They could make money down here, shore." "Perhaps they would take too much of the business," I suggested, "and crowd southern men out." "Oh, well, let 'em," he replied, and he dropped his knife and fork to speak with greater emphasis, "let 'em; if they're smart enough. But I reckon this country's big enough for us all."

I asked several gentlemen what they thought of President Garfield, and the uniform answer was that they thought he would give the country a fair administration. Many of them added the remark that he is a man of great ability, and deserves great credit for having attained to such a position with no greater early opportunities. I asked some negroes who had fled to a shed where I was standing for shelter from a heavy shower. "Well, boys, how do you like Mr. Garfield?" "Garfield?" "What's he doin' now?" "He is the President now," I said. "Well, he—he's a 'Publican, ain't he?" "He's a Radical, ain't he?" "Yes, I said, 'He's a Republican.'" "Den 'at's all right, I reckon," the leader said, and the others brightened up and assented.

The Money Letter in Whitaker's Case.

H. C. Pinkham, a Boston detective, yesterday confirmed the evidence previously given by Henry D. Hyde in the Whitaker Court-Martial with reference to the alleged blunders committed by Mr. Southworth. Mr. Simpson then continued his report, the conclusion of which was, however, deferred for the purpose of giving place to what he said to prove an interesting bit of evidence. Assistant District-Attorney Bell was sworn. Ex-Governor Chamberlain asked:

"Have you ever had anything to do with a case in which a man named Kenward Philip was concerned?"

"Yes, sir; I am connected with that case."

"Please inform the Court in what way you are connected with it." The Judge-Advocate asked to know what Kenward Philip had to do with the Whitaker Court-Martial. Governor Chamberlain replied that what he proposed to show was that Mr. Bell had been charged by the government with the duty of investigating the accusations preferred against Kenward Philip, for the purpose of discovering whether there was sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution of the indicted person, and that the writer of the so-called Money letter, that Mr. Bell had investigated those charges, which were grounded on the opinions of the same experts who had accused Whitaker, and that he had come to the conclusion that no evidence of any consequence could be found against Philip, and that Philip was not guilty, but that another person was. Major Gardner answered that he should object to such testimony as irrelevant. He believed, he said, that no more skilled expert could be found in England than those employed in this court-martial. Moreover, the indictment against Philip was still pending, and did the Court wish, for the purpose of testing the experts, to try the Philip case as a branch of the Whitaker case? The Court refused to decide whether the Judge-Advocate's question was to be sustained or not. Upon learning that the witness could give no facts to support his conclusions the Court decided that the evidence was not admissible. The audience showed signs of disappointment, and when Mr. Simpson resumed his stand the room was again deserted.

The Court adjourned until Tuesday.

A few miles from the North place of Patrick Henry, on the farm of S. C. Cook, is a quarry of red granite from which the owner proposes to furnish material for the new bridge over the Yorktown River, as the Commonwealth may prefer. However, some-contrasted Patrick Henry to the Revolutionary struggle and will welcome this granitic gift of a citizen toward the memorial of the great victory.

Constitutionalism in Russia.

Nihilism has been a philosophy of negations, a gospel of destruction and a practice of assassination. Its disciples have aimed to level all existing institutions, and to terrorize palace and people. The supreme moment came at last when the Czar of all the Russias lay dying in the streets of his capital. The red terror had triumphed over the white terror. The retributive justice decreed in the vengeance place of the Furia had been meted out. Yet there was no inspiration in this dastardly crime. It was not a signal for a national uprising. There was a change of Alexanders on the throne, and all went on as before. The movement, which began in darkness and ended in blood, had not educated the people for anything beyond regicide. The growing achievements of the nihilists was little more than a confession of failure.

The revolutionary movement may have reached a formative stage when the creative instincts of the nation are to be quickened. The address of the Executive Committee to the new Czar does not mark a transition from sterility to productiveness, but there are signs of life and regeneration in the positive recommendations which it contains. It embodies a definite political programme whereby the plots of the secret societies and reprisals of the government may be brought to an end. The conditions are two-fold; amnesty for all political offences and the convocation of a national assembly, elected by the people.

Unhappily, there is no evidence either that the Czar will grant free elections and a national assembly, or that the people themselves are prepared for the great changes proposed by the Executive Committee. If there be any one who can speak authoritatively for the progressive elements of Russian society it is Alexander, a leader of the national party which supported assassination and all the great reforms of the last reign, and which dragged the Czar almost against his will into the last war with Turkey. He is willing to advocate the establishment of a Russian State-General endowed with legislative functions, but he condemns a national parliament and constitution of the western type as a legislative experiment many years in advance of the present grade of political life in the northern empire. We do not believe that his caution is at fault with the intricate mechanism of a constitutional system of popular government cannot be understood and operated by a nation that has not learned the rudiments of self-government. Yet we cannot but regard it as a hopeful sign that the apostles of assassination have agreed upon a substitute for regicide to effect their unhappy country. The fact that they have aspirations for a new political existence shows that they have begun to reflect. The frenzy may have spent its force. Reason may be regaining its sway over minds clouded with passion and disordered with the woes of a misgoverned people. It may not be a sign of daylight in the Russian night, but it is, at least a token of departing darkness.—*Tribune.*

A correspondent at Chilo says "I have now made, from personal observation and with the help of others, a pretty thorough canvass of the state of affairs throughout the island. The total number of the dead is scarcely less than four thousand, although some allowance may be due to the fact that immediately after the disaster many persons crossed to the mainland, and some of those reported now as dead may be there. The villages on the southern side of the island are completely wrecked, hardly a single house being left standing. The centre of the volcanic action seems to have been near Nimitz, overlooking Megala Bay on the east coast, where 500 persons perished out of a population of 1,200. This is the most northerly town on the west side, which suffered severely. The other towns were severely shaken, but are not in ruins. The district of Chilo and the towns southeast of it suffered most of all. Kallimania is simply a mass of ruins, and it is difficult to distinguish where one house once stood. I cannot conceive how any considerable number of the population escaped. Yet only 448 perished out of 1,800. The neighboring villages suffered similarly. Seven of the principal ones, containing 8,570 are believed to have lost 1,227 dead. At least one-half of the houses in the southern and southeastern portions of the island must be rebuilt or repaired. The population are now camping out, and there is great need of food and shelter. The southern part requires help, but less extensive. Those severely wounded are nearly all being brought to Chilo by men from the ships.

"The work of clearing away the ruins has begun here, but in the villages the people are still panic-stricken. Little can be done so long as the shock continues. Of 500 persons, for example, who perished in Thompson, only 66 of the bodies have yet been recovered, and a similar proportion in other villages. About 60,000 people are camped in the southern half of the island, with nothing but what they have on their backs."

The whole number of colleges in the United States is shown by the most recent statistics to be 55. Established prior to 1776, 14; established from 1776 to 1820, 12; established from 1820 to 1850, 18; established from 1850 to 1880, 11. The whole number of students in college departments proper is 12,500, with 27,000 more in preparatory departments.

An editor in Gloucester says: "Gold is found in thirty-six counties in this state, silver in three, copper in thirteen, iron in forty-two, diamonds in twenty-six, and whiskey in all of them, and the last goes only with the rest."

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1881.

Letter from Washington.
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 25th, 1881.

Editor Wilmington Post:

Sir: The undersigned, colored Republican of North Carolina, now in Washington, with astonishment chagrin and extreme disgust, read in your paper of the 17th inst., an anonymous article under the words, "A North Carolina Republican," which attempts to impugn the motives of Hon. James H. Harris, in his masterly fight against the further retention of Gov. Holden as Postmaster at Raleigh, endeavoring to make it appear that Mr. Harris took the step he did for the advancement of his own personal interests, and that after he found he could not get the place for himself, he then named Mr. John Nichols, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, with the view, in the event of Nichols' success, of getting the Deputy Collectors' thus made vacant by Nichols' promotion.

And further, Mr. Editor, we learn that the communication in question, purports to be the production of a colored Republican from our state, now or at the time the article was written, in this city.

We know everything contained in the article referred to, so far as regards the motive of Mr. Harris, in taking grounds against Governor Holden as Postmaster, to be utterly without foundation, in fact, for the following reasons, to-wit:

First.—Gov. Holden always discriminated against worthy and deserving colored men in the matter of appointments at his command, and he has, for eight years, uniformly refused to appoint a colored clerk in the postoffice.

Second.—In the campaign of 1874 he used his influence against the Republican party, and after the defeat of our party in that year he advised leading colored men at Raleigh to abandon said party.

For these and numerous other reasons which are on file at the Postoffice Department, Mr. Harris, acting as an intelligent leader of his people should always act in like cases, made a vigorous, and we are thankful to say, successful fight against Gov. Holden being kept longer in the position of Postmaster at Raleigh. His prime object having been attained, the ousting of Gov. Holden, and it being deemed impolitic by his many friends in Washington for him to still push his claims for the Postmastership at Raleigh, under the circumstances Mr. Harris named Mr. Nichols as Holden's successor without even the knowledge or consent of that gentleman, or hope or expectation of any reward whatever, either as Deputy Collector or any other position at the disposition of any North Carolina politician, your correspondent's clipping from the Star to the contrary, notwithstanding, we are informed by Mr. Harris, and have every reason to believe his statement to be true, knowing him to be a gentleman of unquestioned veracity, that he has made no application for any position whatever, other than the Postoffice at Raleigh. For this position Mr. Harris had to meet the same old cry of man of our white friends that, "to take out an old native white Republican and put in a colored man at the centre would result in harm to the party," and other arguments of like nature were unsparingly urged against the wisdom of his appointment. Yet he met them all manfully, but finally yielded with the understanding that his race should be recognized by the incoming Postmaster, in the appointment of some of the young men of color to respectable positions in the Postoffice at Raleigh.

Mr. Harris has made a noble fight on behalf of the young colored men of North Carolina, and deserves the lasting gratitude of his race throughout the entire state for his unselfish devotion to their interest.

Mr. Editor, as to the author of the anonymous communication of the 17th, we have made a most diligent and searching inquiry, having interviewed every colored man from our state, possessing literary qualifications sufficient to construct a sentence, every one of whom disclaim any knowledge whatsoever of the article in question, prior to its appearance in your columns. Therefore we are forced to the opinion that you have been imposed upon by some obscure, white, so-called, Republican, who, jealous of the powerful influence Mr. Harris wields in the Republican party, has attempted to palm himself off upon you as a disaffected colored Republican from North Carolina. All colored Republicans here from our state are unanimous in their commendations of Mr. Harris for his gallant fight against race prescription in North Carolina.

We are, very respectfully,
T. M. Johnson, Jas. D. Dudley, John C. Norwood, Alfred H. Lind, F. P. Nigro, J. R. Hamlin, Jr., John R. Hutchings, Rhoden Mitchell, R. H. Cowan, W. K. Price, Wm. C. Oak-
law.

Mrs. E. G. Reade, wife of Judge Reade, was struck by a truck, the wheel of which passed over her right hand, and so mutilated her fingers that two of them had to be amputated.

A CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

OF COLORED CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO MEET IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH ON THE 17TH OF MAY, 1881.

To the Colored Republicans of North Carolina:
We believe that the time has fully come when a thorough understanding and co-operation should be established among the colored people of North Carolina, and that our status as a component part of the body politic of the nation, contributing with our voting population to her numerical strength, with a loyalty to the Republican party as faithful as is the magnet to the pole, should be practically demonstrated by a proper recognition of our manhood, in a just and equitable participation in the governmental affairs of our country.

"He that will not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel."
The education, progress and elevation of our people, as with all other classes, demand that recognition of merit and qualification which has a tendency to inspire confidence and command respect.

There are more than ninety thousand colored voters in North Carolina—there are less than forty thousand white Republicans in the state. There are more than four hundred thousand dollars a year, in salaries for federal patronage distributed in North Carolina, or which more than three hundred and eighty thousand dollars are distributed among the whites, and less than twenty thousand are distributed among the colored, who constitute the bulk of the Republican party in this state. Is this right?

We have educated young men of our race who are every way qualified to fill positions of profit and trust, yet not a single position of any prominence is accorded them, though identified with, and representing an element, which numerically holds the balance of political power in the state.

"We believe that taxation without representation is unjust."

And that men who will not assert their manhood, advocate the claims of their race, and demand those rights recognized by every principle of justice and equity, deserve the position of serfs and slaves.

We therefore call a convention of colored men of North Carolina to meet in the city of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock m., on Tuesday, the 17th day of May, 1881. Each county will be entitled to twice the number of votes of which she has members in the lower house of the General Assembly. The leading colored men of each county are requested to call meetings in their respective counties, and select their most intelligent men as delegates. Arrangements will be made for reduced rates over all the railroads for those attending the convention.

Trusting that a full and intelligent delegation will be sent from every county, and that an earnest and faithful representative body, guided by wisdom, prudence and harmony, may pre-empt the dawn of a brighter era for our long-suffering and oppressed race; and that ultimately our efforts may, through Providence, be crowned with success.

We are, most respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

New Hanover,
Geo W Price, Jr, Jno H Whitehead,
Geo L Mabson, Geo P Sadgwar, Jno S W Eagles, J C Hill, John E Taylor,
Emanuel Nichols, G P Rourke, N G Sampson, Washington Howe, Jas D Dry, Henry Green, Owen Burney, Jos E Sampson, Thos O Miller, John M Williams, Alfred Robinson.

Columbus—John W Spaulding, Owen L W Smith.

Cumberland—J W Hood, John S Leary, G O Scurlock.

Craven—Geo L White, J C Price, I B Abbott, Jno Randolph, Jr.

Wake—Stewart Ellison, J H Harris, Edgcombe—W P Mabson, John C Dancy, W W Watson, C W Battle.

Lenoir—R H W Leak.

Duplin—A J Stanford.

Brunswick—Jos Spila, Frank Davis.

Warren—H W Carter, Jno A Hyman, D R Johnson, G H King.

Guilford—G A Mebane.

Halifax—Jas E O'Hara, Jno T Reynolds.

Fender—Geo W Carr.

Bertie—Augustus Robbins.

Wayne—Geo T Wasson, E E Smith, W B Baker.

Pasquotank—Hugh Cole.

Buncombe—J P Wingate.

Anson—Wiley Little.

Carteret—Stephen Turner.

Caswell—Wilson Carr, Martin Hicks.

Alamance—W A Scott.

Orange—Lewis Jenkins.

Hertford—W D Newcom.

Washington—A Hicks, Jr., Thos F. Beahary.

Nash—W W Arrington.

Robeson—John McIlwain.

KINSTON, N. C., April 27, 1881.

DEAR POST, WILMINGTON, N. C.:

I am here in attendance of Lenoir Court; received your paper (The Post) with your editorial upon the negro question and Federal appointments. I am much pleased with the way in which you meet the now all-absorbing question with the leading colored men of the state. The colored men are wild over the matter in this county, and the Hons. I. F. Aldridge, Wiley Lowery, H. L. Fisher and a host of others, inform me that they are determined in this (Lenoir) county to have fair play. The unanimous voice in Lenoir is: hurrah! for THE WILMINGTON POST and the Hon. W. P. Canaday.

The feelings of the colored people have never been worked up to such an extent as at present, and I am quite satisfied that the position taken by yourself, in your editorials in the Post has brought about this panic among the white office seekers in our party. I feel quite certain that there will be one of the largest colored conventions on the 17th day of May, in the city of Raleigh, that has ever convened in North Carolina. There seems to be a general feeling of unrest about the patronage throughout the whole country, and it would not surprise me in the least, if the Raleigh Convention did not bring about a National Convention in the city of Washington, D. C. And should such a convention be assembled in the Capitol of the Nation, it will determine the political situation of the government for the next twenty years.

As to the actual course that the convention will take when assembled, I am unable to judge, but am satisfied that they will adopt resolutions advising the colored men of the state to support no man for an office who is not willing to reciprocate by supporting an honorable and capable colored man for office.

Hon Wm W. N. Hunter, Clerk of Lenoir county Superior Court is with you, and indorses your political course in toto.

I have been invited to speak to the colored people to-night, upon the feasibility of a State Convention. A rousing time is expected.

Hoping that your health is good. Respectfully, your humble servant,
Geo. T. Wasson.

DUPLIN CANAL.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Duplin Canal Company was held at Magnolia, in Duplin county, on Wednesday the 27th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. W. T. Bannerman to the chair, and Mr. R. O. Cowan to act as Secretary. After ascertaining that a majority of the stock was represented, either in person or by proxy, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. An election was then held, which resulted in the election of the following named gentlemen as a Board of Directors for the ensuing year: J. W. S. Miller, Wm. H. Williams, Jr., W. T. Bannerman, Wm. Larkins, Jr., H. McKoy, Wm. Calder and W. L. Young.

Henry Farrior, Esq. of Duplin county, introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Duplin Canal Company respectfully suggest to the Board of Directors the great importance of directing their immediate efforts in draining the overflowed lands of Gum Swamp, thereby placing in the hands of the company one-half of the lands unclaimed.

Resolved, That we deem it advisable to work at such points as may not necessitate the blockading of Shelter Creek below the head of "fatboat" navigation, in the spirit of economy, and that the true interests of the company require the cutting of sluice ways and diverting all adjacent streams through the same, thus leaving the canal way to the action of the water without forcing upon the company the immediate expense of making the same navigable until the North East is diverted through it.

Resolved, That we recommend, that after due notice has been given, efforts shall be made to collect, by law, from each and every delinquent subscriber, for all installments due the company.

Resolved, That the Directors shall, if they deem it advisable, cut a passway for "fatboat" through the blockade across Holly Shelter Creek.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again March 10th, 1882.

Given Up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my George—I know hops are good."—Salem Post.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

April 27.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was dull, 35 cents per gallon being the best bid and 37 cents asked. No sales to report.

ROBIN.—The market was steady at \$1.45 for Strained and \$1.50 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls Good Strained at \$1.50 per bbl. Tallow.—The market was firm at \$1.90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, being an advance of 15 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market weak at \$1.50 for Hard, \$2.50 for Yellow Dip and \$2.60 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IRON TONIC
CURES
DYSPEPSIA
Indicated by the Dr. HARTMAN MEDICINE CO., 210 N. 3rd St., St. Louis.
"IRON TONIC" is a purely vegetable remedy for all cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is the best known remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

DR. HARTMAN'S
PAIN KILLER
A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
It is a sure cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and is always PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

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